by party objects or personal resentment. It is for this reason that we deplore the evil which such speeches as those of Nr. Case are calculated to preduce. We trust they are as little heeded in his own country as they are in this, and we have some reason to believe that Mr. Case has already forfeited all claim to be regarded as the organ of any political party. But he represents with great fdelity the ignorance, the intemperance, and the bad feelings of the lowest class of the populace toward foreign countries. To fool them to the top of their bent, he endeavors to convince the American people that they are insulted and menaced by the rest of the world; whereas, if our words could be heard so far, we should venture to assure the American people that anothing is more likely to diminish the respect entertained for them abroad than the habit of flatening to such trash as these speeches with more favor than they deserve.

such trash as these speeches with more avor usua targeteserve.

Sir Charles Wood, at a public dinner at Halisax, England, gave a hint—the first that has been given—of the intentions of the Government with respect to the extension of the Franchise. He said that he did not hold that there exists any peculiar test of virtue in the rental of a £10 house, but some such criterion was necessary for the purposes of Registration; nevertheless, the Government is prepared to extend the Franchise, so as to embrace the most intelligent of the classes now excluded by reason of not paying rent to that amount. This is an important hint, coming, as it does, from one of the most cautions members of the Government, and would indicate that some definite plan is decided on by the Cabinet.

The Earl of Charendon, they say, is to receive the Scale of the Foreign Office on Monday next, and will immediately afterward hold a diplomatic levee to receive the Foreign Ambassadors. Parliamentary business will be resumed to morrow. (Thursday.)

A Company has been advertised for constructing an Atlantic and Pacific Junction Canal through the lathmus of Darlen, at a cost of £15,000,000 sterling. This route, it appears has never been actually surveyed, but some superficial observations lizely made have led to the assumption that if the levels should prove such as they are supposed to be, a canal capable of passing the largest vessels, without locks, might be excavated for the sum specified. That the revenue (says The Tienes) to be derived from a Ship Canal between the occass would be such as to repay even a very heavy expenditure, is a conclusion long since arrived at by those who have most thoroughly investigated the question, but whether an outlay of £15,000,000 for a work that must be substilary to the Nicaragua Canal, every foot of which has been subject of the most precise estimates, and which can be thoroughly investigated the question, but whether an outlay of £15,000,000 for a work that must be subsidiary to the Nicaragua Canal, every foot of which has been subject of the most precise estimates, and which can be built so as to admit large ocean steamers such as the Northern Light for less than £4,000,000, will be found profitable, is a point upon which there would seem little difficulty in forming an opinion. The shares of the proposed Company are to be of £100 each, with a deposit of 10s.; and a conditional concession of the line has been obtained from the Government of New-Granada, to whom the sum of £24,000 is to be paid within twelve months of its date.

A meeting was held in St. Pancras, London. A meeting was need in Set I act as, Loudon, on Monday, to petition Government to use their influence towards putting an end to the occupation of Italy by Austrian and French troops. Lord Dudley Stuart and others of lesser note made speeches.

Lord Shaftesbury writes to The Times another

Lord Shafteebury writes to The Times another letter from Nice on the subject of negro slavery. It mainly consists, however, of a laudation of Hon. Charles Sumner and his speech in the Senate in August last.

The report of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has the following. "It is intisanted to your Council that a change is contemplated in the port of arrival and departure of some of the American mail steamers; but as nothing is positively known as yet, all that your directors at present can do is to watch events, and so be prepared to oppose any such change."

The St. Petersburg Journal, Abeille des Nord, of 25th ult, has a long article on the possibility of a hos-

of 25th ult, has a long article on the possibility of a hos-tile landing of the French in England.

Messrs. Collmann & Stolterfoht, of London, will pay about 10/ sterling per pound on their liabilities.

The British Scientific Association is to visit

Hull this season. Prince Albert will be invited.

There is a great scarcity of sailors at the Lord Melbourne's funeral took place on Fri-

day, 4th inst., in a strictly private manner, from the fam-ily seat of Brocket Hall, Hartford County, to the tomb in Haffield Church.

The first flax market for the South of Ire-

The first flax market for the South of Ireiand was opened at Cork with a good deal of ceremony,
on Friday, the 4th inst.

A letter at Lloyd's reports that the ship
Maries, on her passage from Liverpool to Caldera, when
12 miles from the equator, in longitude 19 West, met
with a remarkable convolsion of the sea, similar to what
might be caused by the cruption of a submarine volcano.
The waves continued boiling for about fifteen minutes,
all command over the ship being lost, and the wind
blowing from all parts of the compass. Shortly after, a
quantity of wreck and fragments of a screw steamer
were passed.

There is a kind of

Were passed.

There is a kind of a strike among the Government shipwrights in the Woolwich and Deptford Navy Yards at present. Six hundred have formed themselves into an Emigration Club, and others are obtaining work from private parties at 8; sterling per day, Government allowing them but 4/. Meetings have likewise been held by the operatives at Macclestield in favor of the system of ten hours labor per diem.

A number of lads who were induced to enter the Brazilian Navy, but being ill treated there were re-

the Brazilian Navy, but being ill-treated there were re-claimed by the British Government, have just arrived in Liverpool, where most of them belong. Commander Inglefield, who was Captain of

the steamer Isabel during her search for Sir John Franklin, is appointed to the command of the Phonix steam sloop, now fitting out at Deptiord, to sail first week in May for the Arctic Regions. Elihu Burritt will visit Cork in a few days,

agitste for chespecean postage.

There is a report that the East India Com-

pany intends to increase the number of Europeans in its army. The total of the Indian army is at present no less than 322,000.

less than 322,000.

Mr. George Crispe is delivering lectures at the Polytechnic Institution on the subject of Ericsson's new motive power.

A clipper-ship named "the Bloomer," arrived in the Mersey to day (7th) with 10,800 ounces of gold, from Sydney, November 3.

Cardinal Wiseman presided at a soirée of Cardinal Wiseman presided at a soirée of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of

Cardinal Wiseman presided at a soirce of the Roman Catholic Literary Society of Leeds, the other evening, and made a speech to the effect that actence has nowhere flourished more than in Roman Catholic countries. In support of this assertion he traced at great length, and with considerable eloquence the progress of Italian science, and mentioned among other things that the popular idea that Galileo was persecuted is all a mistake. Galileo, he said, was allowed to bring for ward all his discoveries unmolested; that he was posted and patronized by the Pope and Church, but when he was 70 years of age he began dabbling in theology, and so got into prison. Cardinal W. was costumed in a red closk and hat and, we presume, were stockings of the same color.

The Galicay Mercury gives some interesting

The Galucay Mercury gives some interesting information respecting the progress of the Irish social revolution. The facts were derived from a week's travel through a considerable portion of the northern division of Galway, and in the adjoining pasts of the County of Mayo. In all the districts through which the writer has passed, a great and striking change was taking place in the occupation of the soil. The class of small tenants who were so numerous antecedently to the famine, have either entirely disappeared, or are disappearing so rapidly as to indicate they will soon be extinct. The causes of this are chiefly the emigration that has taken place, and the determination of the owners of land not to let it in minute portions.

Earl St. Germains, the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, held his first levee on the 8th inst. It was The Galway Mercury gives some interesting

of Ireland, held his first levee on the 8th inst. It was well attended.

well attended.

The correspondent of The Commercial Adcerties says: The wager between Mr. Cobden and Gen.
Brotherton has found the termination it deserved, the
General having written to say that his acceptance of it
was merely to test Mr. Cobden's sincerity, and that
being now satisfied on that point, he declines to receive
from him the proposed bond for £10,000. At the same
time, however, he will perform his own part by subscribing henceforth to the Manchester Infirmary just as
if the bet had been a valid one

FRANCE.

The Amnesty—The Empress—Arrests of Writeers—Carnival—Foreign Politics.

Our expendenced the E. Y. Tekas.

Pauss, Monday, Feb. 7, 1833.

The number of persons embraced in the late measure of so-called annesty amounts to 4,312.

The list of their names fills forty columns of the double-sheet Moniteur issued Friday last. It does not contain the names of the exiled Generals, nor those of the members of the Names. Generals, nor those of the members of the Na-tional Legislature, who were seized by armed tional Legislature, who were seized by armed ferce and sent out of the country, not only without form of trial, but without form of accusation, by arbitrary order of the Savior of France, the just and benevolent protector of law and order, and religion. In lauding the goodness of the imperial heart displayed in this act of pardon, the adulators of the reigning power make no mention of the fourteen months of suffering which these four thousand men and their families have endured, while awaiting the Emperor's marriage. After Louis Napoleon Emperor's marriage. After Louis Napoleon had utterly failed in his criminal attempt at Boulogue to introduce civil war into a peaceful country and overthrow a regularly constituted Government, and had barely failed in his attempt to shoot an unarmed government officer who resisted him, he was allowed all the advaneral engagements with the Montenegrins; but they will hardly be able to keep the Montene-grins conquered, possessing, as the latter do, warlike habits, great powers of endurance, numberless wild retreats in their mountains and ravines, and having something more than moral aid from Austria and Russia. C. R. S.

lowed the attendance of servants, books, writ-

ing materials, and, within reasonable limitations, the privilege of corresponding with his friends and with public journals. None of these rights and few of these favors have been granted to the

victims of the coup d'état. Some of them have been treated with a severity that has destroyed

their physical health, subjected not only to the baleful influences of a hot climate, bad food and worse lodging, but to the petty tyranny of their keepers. It is not strange, then, that in their longing to revisit their ruined homes, these men, broken in health and spirit, should have im-

plored pardon in the prescribed terms of sub-mission. We have semi-official authority for

saying that the pardons now so tardily granted have all been asked for on those conditions. But

the self-humiliation of the victims would not

alone have sufficed to move the generosity of the Emperor. Even yet in France there exists a sort of mutilated public opinion, and that opinion

has been latterly growing more and more articulate in its cry for mercy to the vanquished. It was a motive of policy then that induced their conqueror to insist, against the advice of

a portion of his Ministers, on their partial liberation. They will of course live, on their return home, under the eye and within the clutch of a

vigilant police. There remain twelve hundred prisoners and exiles, who must look to the cor-

onation festivities for the occasion of the com-mutation of their penalties. For their sake, let us hope that the late rumor of this ceremony

occurring in April instead of May, is founded in truth. A number of pardons are said to have been accorded to non-political prisoners, at the request of the Empress. This is quite proba-

ble; all sorts of means are employed to create a favorable feeling toward her, and the police are

very active, though not altogether successful, in their endeavors to suppress the circulation of slanders on her good fame. I know an instance

where the mistress of a washing-boat on the

Seine, on a hint from the police, openly forbid the washerwomen, on penalty of losing their places, to talk on political subjects of any kind,

and did presently put on shore one of the sister-hood, whose indecent opinions of the Empress involuntarily oozed out of her. Caricatures

representing the Empress with a cigar in her mouth, and obscene mots and couplets, more

disgraceful to the utterers of them than to the

object of their allusions, are in circulation. On the other hand, well intentioned lithographs,

bearing a general resemblance to young brides,

young mothers, and young women at large, as seen on wooden clocks and in the par-

the effigies of the Empress, find a ready sale.

A beautiful bust of life size, cast from an origi-

nal by Niewekerke, is exposed in many shop

windows, and attracts sufficient approval from the passers by. An article written by Guerroniere, entitled The Empress Eugenia, appeared yes-

terday in both the Constitutional and the Pays. Having thus the air of a political circular, and

being from the pen of the Grand Sycophant and Elegant Writer-in-ordinary to their Majesties, it excited some attention. It is, in the main, only

epithalamic vein, with some of its ideas omit-ted, and three or four columns of words added.

ted, and three or four columns of words added. On Sunday, the Emperor went over to Versailles on horseback with his wife, to show her in riding habit to the troops there. The Empress is an unsurpassed horsewoman. The idea of her reviewing the troops on horseback was a novelty: then she is pretty: the stage effect was good, therefore, and the enthusiasm is in the Patric. As another means of commending themselves to repulse esteem the commending

themselves to popular esteem, the young couple are to go the round of the theaters, accompanied by the Court. They begin with the Grand Opera.

The latest item of political interest in the

city, is the arrest of several writers for the legitimist press. They were seized at their several places of residence early yesterday morning. The names of four of them are given in the papers of last evening. The periodicals to which they were contributors, have not, I think been saized. Their published writings

think, been seized. Their published writings though more distinguished for their lively wit than for their profundity, are not the ostensible

cause of their apprehension, though some of the satirical passages are doubtless, remembered against the authors. These men were also con-

nected with two legitimist papers suppressed some months ago. I should not be surprised to learn that aspersions on the character of the

Empress—the utterance of which is by no means confined to the low vulgar—had led to their arrest. A more probable cause may be a

part they have taken in the composition of an ncendiary legitimist circular, that has be

lately distributed among the workmen and

The Moniteur denies again that there is "any

sort of foundation" for the general rumor of

dissensions and a consequent change in the Ministry. The Monitour's statements have long

ago ceased to pass for gospel. There is a preva-

parties, one of which must finally give way to the other and resign. The leader on one side is Persigny: he was with the Emperor, against

the majority of the Ministers, on the marriage question and on the amnesty question; he would,

on dit, recommend his master to seek the good will of the republican party, follow a bold, inde-pendent parrenn's line of policy, and watch a tavorable opportunity of extending France to

The journal just quoted from announces the

composition of the household of the Princes Mathilde, which is made up of three dames of

honor and a secretary; the lady's husband, Prince Demidoff, is not one of the ingredients.

There is nothing newer in the city than the usual festivities of the closing carnival, and the

usual repetition of the extremely traditional procession of the Bœuf-Gras. The origin of

this ceremony is buried in that very old family vault of the "night of time." Dead too is the significance of its symbols, the grotesque, sense-

less trappings of an old defunct tom-foolery. Strange that this old piece of antiquity should

have this year borrowed a spark of new life and meaning from the new world. The fat ox that

was led through the streets yesterday bore the

name of Oncle Tom! or rather of Shelby; a still fatter and larger animal, christened in honor of Mrs. Stowe's hero, being reserved to grace

the procession of Mardi gras to-morrow. As the cortegé then will be the same as that of Sunday, one description will serve for both. First came two runners dressed in a costume of

the middle ages; they were followed by twenty

drummers clothed in the style of the volunteers of the first Republic and by another body of

musicians in the uniform of the Algerine Zouaves: then came horsemen in costumes more gay than historic; six theatrical druids immedi-

stely preceded Uncle Tom and the sacrificial

with gilding and velvet drapery, and agricultural symbols: the brawny individual who sat in front

of the car was supposed to personify Time: be-hind Time was a shivering Cupid, and young

men and blue-armed girls undressed as harvest-ers, in a style that would have greatly aston-

ished the ancient Gauls, one of whose agricul-

tural fetes, the whole affair is intended to represent. Symbolical Mercury, Strength, Commerce, &c., marched in the rear of the procession. The crowd on the sidewalks looked on with

It is worthy of notice that the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Belgium has demanded from the Chamber of Deputies an appropriation for an embassy at St. Petersburgh. He says, "Bel-

gium will in future keep up intimate relations with Russia." Hitherto King Leopold has not had a resident ambassador in Russia, nor has

apparent enjoyment.

Next followed a car drawn by six caprisoned horses, which was profusely decorated

others.

speech of January 22, paraphrased in the

lors of country taverns, and cheap medals

Effect of Napoleon's Marriage.

Effect of Napoleon's Marriage.

Faris Cor. of the Morsing Chronicle.

For some days past the columns of the official Monitur have been loaded with addresses of congratulation to the Emperor Napoleon III, on the anglicious event of his marriage; and civic ingenuity seems to have been hardly taxed to find expressions sufficiently strong to express the full extent of the graticade of those functionaries to Louis Napoleon for having married Mademoiselie de Montijo. Not only do the officials protest "their devotion, felicitation, and wishes," but the "touching virtues" of "the beautiful, pious, energetic, and good" lady whom he has chosen as the "solid ornament" of his throne, are set forth with an ingenuity and variation of form that do credit to the communis achoolmssters who drew them up. Of course, Louis Napoleon is represented as having made a choice which "has fully accomplished the most ardent wishes of France; but the direction of "the finger of Providence," which has enabled him "to accomplish his inspirations," is acknowledged with devout and humble gratitude. One of them (the municipality of Laval) expresses the most unlimited gratitude to him for having selected Mademoiselle de Montijo, because it feels confident that the reason why he fixed his choice upon that lady was because "he felt that the faith of Blanche of Castille was an indispensible quality in her who was to pertake with him the honors of the Sovereign power," and it expresses its confidence that "he will give to the world the opportunity of contemphating one of those guardian angels of the Crown, such as those of which history gives us so many illustrious images, and inspires us by their Christian influence, and unskes as power," and it expresses its confidence that "he will give to the world the opportunity of contemplating one of those guardian angels of the Crown, such as those of which history gives us so many illustrious images, and inspires us by their Christian infuence, and makes us love them by their irresistable attraction." In some of these precious decuments the writers are evidently carried sway by the greatness of their subject, so that a little confusion is to be observed in some of their deductions—as, for instance, where the city of Angers lays down, but without demonstrating the proposition, that the Montijo marriage is "a new guarantee of strength and security." But the burden of all of them is, clearly enough, to assure Louis Napoleon, and, if possible, to convince the world, that in the Montijo marriage is accomplished, as the Lyons address says, "one of the most ardent wishes of France." The good prople of Lyons, however, in the midst of their joy, do not forget, with their usual eye to business, to turn the occasion to account. It has long since been imagined that a palace—whether imperial, royal, or even republican, is little to the purpose, provided it be a palace—would be not only an ornament but a pecuniary benefit to that fair city; and accordingly the address turns away from the dreams of present joys and future hopes, to express a wish "that a day may come when our city (Lyons) may possess you for a long time within her walls, in a pelace worthy of your Majestics, and offer you the spectacle of a people animated by the genius of the most benutiful of industries in the world, and the respectful and unsiterable leve of which it has given such frequent and undoubted testmonles to your august findity.

The reign of Louis Napoleon has familiarized us with this sort of mock enthusiasm, and his Imperial Majesty no doubt finds it infinitely more easy to get up the appearance of it in the official columns of the Montieur, than the reality in the streets of Paris. The address from Laval fails into the awkward

a decided blunder, and that not so much from the inferiority in rank of the lady chosen, as from the particular choice made. No one is blinded as to the true motives which have brought about this marriagementives which, if creditable to the virtue and firmness of the lady, are very differently looked upon as respects the gentleman. There is no end to the puns, conundrums, and quodiblets to which the affair has given rise. *Perisis inundated with them—circulated extensively not in printed newspapers, but by the still source mischlerous system of manuscript directions; passed from mischlerous system of manuscript directions; passed from given rise. Pleases inundated with them—circulated extensively not in printed newspapers, but by the still enore
mischievous system of manuscript circulars; passed from
hand to hand under the title of Nouvelles d la Mais; and
to be found in all public places. In the upper classes,
the disapprobation, even among the Bonapartists, is universal; but this signifies little to Louis Napoleon, for he
seems to have set the upper ranks at definace. But he
will think it perhaps of more importance, when he
knows that the same feeling pervades the working classes of society, and that it appears to have descended
lower in the scale than on any former occasion. The
cosp dean of the 2d of December had little effect on the
overier, who considered it as merely a family quarrel
among politicians, and therefore a matter with which he
had nothing to do. But now the case's very different; there
is not a workman in Paris that does not know every
particular of the history of the marriage, or who does
not find some coarse joke to bandy on the occasion. In
the army the effect has been deplorable, and, coming as
it does after such freaks as the nomination of civilians,
like Napoleon Bonaparte, to the rank of general of division,
and the promotion of officers whose only services
have been in the Palace of the Elysée, over the heads of
their seniors, who have gained their laurels and rank by
years of service in the field, has created an irritation of
which we have not yet seen the end. The only class of
society which has not expressed disapprobation is the
peasentry, and on them the marriage has hitherto made society which has not expressed disapprobation is the peasantry, and on them the marriage has hitherto made peasantry, and on them the marriage has hitherto made little impression, merely because they know little about it, so completely has all intelligence on political matters been suppressed in the country districts. Upon the whole, it may truly be said that, with the exception perhaps of the Orleans decrees, no single act of Louis Napoleon has given such general dissatisfaction, or created so much distrust in that good sense and moderation for which people have hitherto given him undeserved

so much distrust in that good sense and moderation for which people have hitherto given him undeserved credit.

But if the marriage of the Emperor has created a commetion among the public, it has raised a complete storm in the Bonaparte family itself, and the next heir to the throne is said to have expressed no small indignation at finding that his rights of inheritance to the great Emperor, which he considers as having been already unjustly postponed, should be further encangered by the probable event of a direct heir. Louis Mapon himself seems to have taken as grippe all the persons who were in any way connected with his previous projects of marrying into princely families. The Duchess of Hamilton was the great mover in the negotiations for the Princess of Vasa. The Duck and Duchess were last winter the most honored guests at the Elysee. In all the recent events they have been but little seen at the Tulleries, but that little was just sufficient to show that something was wrong. To the dinar de famille given on the occasion of the proclamation of the Empire, their graces were not (if I am well informed) asked; and at the signing of the civil contract of marriage, the Duches, being Princess of Baden, was invited to sign; while the Duke, being only a Scotch nobleman, was contited. The consequence was that neither of them signed, and hat her highness the duches left the Tulleries in a huff. Then, with respect to Prince of them signed, and that her highness the duches left the Tulleries in a huff. Then, with respect to Prince Lucien Nurst; that unwieldy gentleman was sent about two months ago to the Court of Hohenzollern (one of those secondary house which Napoleon now treats with such sovereign contempt,) to negotiate a marriage between the Emperor and a princess of that family. The affair was a failure, and Prince Murst; daughter) out of the list of guests. The only ground for this exclusion was, that Madame de Chassiron has married a gentleman, who though very respectable, has the demerit of heins of guests. T

The papers teem with congratulatory addresses to the Emperor and Empress. We read that their Majesties appeared on horseback in the Bois de Boudene the other day, and were received with eminusiasm. The round of official fetes in honor of their marriage is now pretty nearly exhausted. On Monday evening, 7th, the great fete at the Luxembourg came off.

Notwithstanding the universal belief that important changes were contemplated in the Ministry, the Maniteur declares that the rumors were totally without foundation. It is true, however, that the changes indicated in our last dispatch were on the eve of being made, and that Saturday, 6th inst, was the day they were expected to be made public, but in the meanwhile, a reconciliation has been patched up.

Government has again under consideration a project of law by which the rate of interest allowed by Savings Banks is to be reduced to 4 per cent. The Discussion Banks is to be reduced to 4 per cent. The Discussion Banks is to be reduced to theirty instead of three years.

The Council of State is years actively account. The papers teem with congratulatory address-

The Council of State is very actively occu-The Council of State is very actively occupied with the budget. Each of its sections has before it the estimates of one or more of the Ministers. The Council appears justly alarmed at the amount of expenditure, which is about 57,000,000 more than last year, and all partice, Ministers as well as Councillors, appear embarrassed how to place the budget of expense and that of theorie in harmony. Various plans are suggested for economy and reform, and one of them is the reduction of the Four-anda-Half and Three per Cents, which it is calculated would produce a saving of about 18,000,000 it yet, with all these projects, and all the efforts of Government, the presumed receipts though more than last year, will, if matters remain as they are, be inferior to the expenditure by about 60,000,000. The Emperor, it appears, insists on an equilibrium being established, and that the estimates of expenditure shall be reconsidered by the Council of State, with a view to their reduction, and he is understood to have declared that the Legislative Corps must have a budget execusion of the Council of State, and do their utmost to defend, inch by inch, or rather figure by figure, each his own estimates. Each one maintains that he cannot erase any item without detriment to his particular ser-

vice; and two in particular would require, if anythi vice; and two in perfecular would require, if asything were modified, rather an augmentation than a reduction. Each thinks his colleague may well submit to some paring down, but declares that his own private hill of charges cught not to be curtailed. The Emperor appears determined to have his way, though how it can be done remains to be seen.

The navigation returns for 1852 show the following result. There were supplies the Milkowing result.

On the 18th inst. Fouad Effendi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to the Directors of the B nk of Cententineple the long expected note, which announces the finel disposition of the Loan. It states that "the Gevernment assumes all responsibility, and that the five Greek Merchants will pay to the Bank for this post, the sum of £190,000 in bills, on London. Paris, Marseilles and Leghorn, on Messra Spiriden, Baltarri & Co., and Messrs. Hava & Co., to the order of Bank, in liquidation, and will be endorsed by the commission for the liquidation of the Bank. The Directors must, immediately on the receipt of these bills, give over the £3,000 000 plastres in their hands." This mode of withdrawing the direction from Messra. Alleon & Baltarri, has so annowed these gentlemen, that they have announced their intention of exposing their books and correspondence with the Government in the Borsa, and even now they invite any merchants to examine their accounts.

The "Holy places question" is in a very complicated state. The Greek Patriarch has not only resigned his effice, but has quitted Jerusalem with the keys of the Holy Sepulchre, which were to have been given over to the Fernech. The Patriarch and keys are at present in quarantine at Smyrna.

Intelligence has been received from Montegre to the 3d January. The Turks have retaken the fortress of Spuge, situated on the confines between the mountains and Scepolt. Ouer Pacha by this time must have taken Cetini, the expitalof Montenegro. He penetrated into that country by Podgoritza an Lescopole, at the head of \$,000 Albanian irregulars, 7 000 infantry, and 17 guns. He had under his command Osman Pasha, Governor of Schodra and Tussan Pacha, Governor of Petzerin. Ismeel Pacha, on the other hand, will join him with \$700 infantry, after having retaken the revolted districts bordering on Heryegorin. The appendition may be considered a rapid military march into Montenegro. The navigation returns for 1852 show the following result: There were employed in all the ports of France, cutreards and inwards 240,778 ships, having an aggregate tunnage of 11,724,325, and crews amounting to 1,241,254 men. The ten ports of France which principally contributed to this result were.—Murseilles 15,366 ships, 1,672,323 tons, 1,339,00 men; Havre 9,615 ships, 1,254,607 tons,88,101 men; Bordeaux, 15,397 ships, 869,422 tons, 72,834 men; Nantes 14,335 ships, 380,843 tons, 61,573 men; Rouen 6,215 ships, 541,335 tons, 37,724 men; Calais 3,337 ships, 390,221 tons, 54,335 tons, 37,724 men; Calais 3,357 ships, 350,221 tons, 54,335 men; Cette 3,963 men, 367,487 tons,32,725 men; Dunkirk 4,439 ships. men: Califord 3.3 ships, 32 725 men; Dunkirk 4,439 ships, 362 177 tens, 31,871 men; Boulogne 2,340 ships, 323,330 tons, 30,335 men; Dieppe 2,017 ships, 191,021 tons, 14,983

The Monileur, of Sunday, contains copious extracts from Cobden's recent pamphlet against war with France, and also quotes his correspondence with Gen. Brotherton on the apprehension of French invasion. The Moniter maintains that the views taken by Mr. Cobden are substantially correct, and joins him in adjuring the mini-ters of religion, and all whe value the peace of the world, to combat the certifice propessities of the English, and to preach good will, poace, and charry. The Journal de Debats has a sarcastic article on the same subject, over the signature of M. John Lemeiure. The Moniteur, of Sunday, contains copious

The Pays announces that some secret agen-The Pays announces that some secret agencles have been discovered in Paris, whence emanated
the numerous libelous stories published by foreign
presses. Several arrests have been made in connection
with this disvovery. In the number are Messrs. De La
Pierre, Coetlegen Pages, and De Ville Mes ant, legitimists, together with the correspondents of some German
and Belgium papers. The natives arrested are to be
tried, and the foreigners sent home.

M. de Kisselef is officially announced in the
Patershaph George as Russian Minister to France.

St. Petersburgh Gazette as Russian Minister to France.
Gen. Montreal has sailed for Italy, to supersede Gen. Gemeau in the command at Rome.
The household of the Princess Mathilde is

imposed of the Baroness de Serlay, nie Rovigo, Counses de Gouy d'Arcy, and Madame Ratomska, Ladies of onor, and M. Ratomski, Secretary. The Princes Frederic and Christian of Schles-

rig-Holstein are are at the French Court at present. The King of Naples has conferred the deco-James M'Henry's Circular.

Per Poc(\$c.)

Paovisions—Bacon and Cheese are much inquired for.

Beef sells freely ex ship: importers being willing sellers,
under advices of large shipments from America. Pork also
meets a good demand.

Land is dull, at 60!.

Brranstuffs—The Corn market gains strength. Flour
has advanced 1) and Wheat [3 \$\psi\$ 70 lbs. from the lowest
point, but there is not much animation in the transactions.
Indian Corn partakes of the improved feeling.

Cotton—The advices per Arabia have checked business,
the market is more freely supplied, and to effect sales a
slight reduction must be submitted to. Yesterday 6,00
hales were sold, and to-day the sales are 5,000 hales—2,500
hales in the two days being for export or speculation—chiefty the former. The altered time of this market has limited
business in Manchester, and sellers to-day have been anxiens to obtain a renewal of bids, which last week they dechined.

ration of the Order of Constantine on M. de Maupas, Minister of Police.

The festival of the Bauf Gras took place Seturday and Tuesday. The exen which are the here of the selemnity, are this year named Uncle To Sheiby and St. Clair! Attended by the usual band

Shelby and St. Clair! Attended by the usual band of fantasticals these respectable animals perambulated the streets, and as usual paid their respects at the embassies and public effices. The procession, though well-enough get up, was not equal to last year's show.

The Emperor and Empress have consented to stand godiather and godinother to the great Bell of Borniesus, just show to be barrieed. The Empress, on horseback, attended a review of Cavalry on Sunday last, Napoleon expresses much interest in the process industrial Fair at Dublin, and has ordered several

posed industrial Pair at Dublin, and has ordered several fine specimens of Sevres porcelain, and other products of French art to be prepared in his name, for exhibition. Wallerstein, the composer, has arrived in Paris, professionally.

The forests of Montrichard and Brandon, be-

longing to the Orleans property, and situate in Soane et Leire, have been sold,—the former to the Hospital of Bourbor-Luney for 200,000 francs, and the latter to a General Insurance Company for 2,800,000 francs. The sale of the beautiful domain of Amboise is indefinitely

The steamer "Les Parisiens" exploded its The scenario Less rationess exploided its beliers, near Ardance, on the Rhone, on the 4th instant. The hull of the steamer was completely demolished and several of the passengers were drowned. Only one ca-sually of the kind having ever before occurred in France, it has caused much excitement.

POLICE DUTY IN PARIS .- The number of quatrains and other small pieces of verse in circulation in Paris, on the Emperor's marriage, is so great that the po-lice are beginning to be measy at the effect which these parquinades may produce on the public mind. In gen-eral these pieces of verse are not remarkable for merit; will as many of these are mot remarkable for merit; pasquitades may produce on the public mind. In general these pieces of verse are not remarkable for merit; still, as many of them are scurrilous, and as all contain some point, they produce a laugh, and tend to lessen the respect which the police think ought to be shown to the Emperor and Empress. Not only are these productions passed from one person to snother, but they are occasionally printed and posted up; and, being so made public, are neither the most delicate nor the most edifying. A descert of the police was made one day this week on the printing office of the Necle, where it was thought they might have been printed; but after a very minute search, nothing whatever was discovered to implicate that journal. In the theatres, also, the police are ready to pounce on any one who may chance to speak too freely of the marriage. This actually occurred on Wednesday evening at the Oldon, with respect to two persons who were conversing on passing events. A few days back, a workman, who was looking into a print shop in the Ruedu Coq St. Honoré, happening to exclaim, after examining a portrait of the Emperor, "Hest bian laid!" was immediately seized by two police agents, and carried off, the spectators taking part with the workman, and crying out after the police, "Out, it ast laid, bien laid!" This sflair became in the end so ridiculous, that the man was set at liberty.

SPAIN.

The Ministry appear certain to obtain a strong

BELGIUM.

Councillor of Legation to Russia, "with which power," said the Minister, "Belgium is on the point of establishing intimate and constant relations." This is significant.

GERMANY.

The two remaining ships of the German

fleet are to be sold at auction on the 16th March, at Bremen. They are the Hansa, 750 horse power, and 1,800 tuns, and the Erzherzog Johann, 416 horse power, and 1,135 tuns. Both are at present entirely dismasted. A further term will be appointed for the sale of the 26 combonts and the store.

Professors Schonbein, of Basle and Bottger

of Frankfort, have seld their invention of gun-cotton to the Austrian Government for 30,000 florins. It is said that Austria has communicated to the other States of the German Band that they may be admitted to a

Mr. Muller Melchior, the leading free-trade

orator in the Farliament of Hesse Darmstadt has just been tried at Mayence for one of his Zollverein spueches, delivered in the Second Chamber. Fortunately he es-caped, from some technical informality.

The Austrian frontier police are ordered to

keep a sharper look out than ever on emigrants pro-ceeding to the United States. An arreite just issued warns Austrian subjects that by emigration to America they forfeit irrevocably their rights of domicile and will not be allowed to return.

AUSTRIA

There is little of political interest from

In the Chamber of Representatives, on the

TURKEY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

r Pacific | Livingool, Tursday, Feb. 3, 1833. Dur Cotton market has been dull since the date of our circular, the business for the two days being 11,000 etc., with 2,500 to resculators and exporters, at prices ber in favor of buyers, the continuance of large receipts ing caused considerable disappointmentment to holders; day's Manchester market has also passed off quietly with firmness in prices.

To-day's Manchester as the Manchester and the seaf muses in prices.

We have to notice a slight improvement in Warlet and in Floors, with an advance in the former of ld. \$\P\$70 fb, and in the latter of 6d. \$\P\$ bbl.

Brown, Surpley & Co.

James M'Henry's Circular.

Richardson, Bro's. & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Bro's. & Co.'s Circular.

Cur supplies still continue on a liberal scale.

Rather more firmness has marked the trade since the date of our last, and purchases of Whear and Flows could not effected at the rates then current.

We had a good aftendance of millers and dealers at this morning's market. The trade opened rather heavy, but toward the close a better demand spring up for Whear and Flows, and we quote an advance of 1d. \$\Phi\$ 70 B, and 6d. \$\Phi\$ bbl., upon the reduced rates of our last market, and on the whole a fair extent of business was transacted.

Floating cargoes of Indian Corn rather more inquired for at the reduction. Oatward of good quality in rather better demand at \$21/\$\pi 22/\$\pi\$1 inferior but little inquired for. Oats a slow sale, our chief stock here being of midding quality.

Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Circular

Liverpool Markets.

COTTON-The America carried out advices to nearly the close of the market on Saturday, 5th inst., and reported sales active, amounting to 10,000 bales, about one-half fer speculation and expect, and with prices sustained. This favorable tone was lost on Monday, th, after receipt of the Arabia's news, and the sales of that day were no

quietly.
Yesterday, 8th, the sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and 500 for export; 110 queety.
Yesterday, 8th, the sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 1,000 were on speculation and 5/80 for export; 110 were Perman and Maranham at /64; 200 Ezzyptian at /64; 20 fp; 3/00 Surat at /3/2/44, and 40 Sea Islands at /20/2/41. The market closed tamely, with much offering. Compared with Friday, rates are nominally unchanged, but the tightness of Saturday and Monday's market is gone. American may be quoted, for New Orleans Fair. (64; Middling Orleans, /64; Middling Orleans, /64; Middling Uplands, /64; Middling Orleans, /64; Middling O

Money Market.

Money Market.

London.—The Commercial List of 8th says: Rates of discount remain much the same and Money is rather stringent. A few first-rate bills were done under the Bank rate and 25 is freely offered. Friday, 8th, Consols opened at 915 4991; and closed for money and account 194 4991; Bank Stock 277 223. Government purchases imparted the improved tone to Consols, but they looked rather heavy at the close. Business was limited in Railway shares and the markets, slibough steady, do not improve. Foreign quotations not materially altered.

Paris.—The Bourse was languid and a want of confidence was perceptible among speculators. The Three Per Cents opened at 791 and closed at 72 290; the Four-and-Halves closed at 104.85.

London Markets ... Fab. 1.

Vienns, public attention being absorbed by the amuse-ments of the Carnival.

It is not exactly known what led to the nu-London Markets...Feb. 3.

Sugar-This market is very firm for all kinds, but in foreign there have not been many sales. A cargo of brown Pernambuco affoat, deliverable in the Clyde, has been sold at 18/6. Refined low to fine grocery lumps are at 45/10 48/. The quantity of British Plantation landed last week at the East and West India Docks was 633 hhds. 32 tres. 355 bbls. The stock in the same place is 0,774 hhds., 1,169 tres. 1,563 bbls. The stock in the same place is 0,774 hhds., 1,169 tres. 1,563 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand for native Ceylon has been quiet, but good ordinary of the new import has not been lower than 47. Plantation is wanted at previous rates, especially the low sorts. Mecha tends downward.

RUM—The quantity landed last week at the East and West India Docks was 174 puns 10 hhds.; there were taken for home consumption 293 puns 8 hhds., and exported 165 puns 154 hhds. The stock in the same places is 10,558 puns 161 hhds.

RICE—Of 13,439 begs Cornings, offered by auction, were It is not exactly known what led to the numerous arrests which took place some time since in Hungary. That a widely extended and cunningly deviced conspiracy was discovered is certain, but what its exact object and what its chances of success it is impossible to say. From hints which are now and then dropped, it is supposed that the greater part of the produce of the robberies in Hungary goes to swell a secret fund, out of which the expenses of some future revolutionary movement are to be defrayed. The extreme secrety with which the proceedings against Nowlopy and his confederates are conducted, has given rise in Vienna to strange rumors, among them that Nowlopy is a Government desoy, and that a lady of rank named. Teleky, with many other persons, had been privately executed at Pesth; but these probably are mere fables.

The Oest Correspondent says that measures will be taken to prevent the return of those emigrants to Austria. "who bring back nothing more valuable than the political opinions they have picked up among the German fugitives in North America."

It is stated in Vienna that the greater part of

761 hbds.

Ricz.—Of 13,459 begs Corrings, offered by auction, were enly about half sold at 10/2010 for good mid.

Prerez.—133 begs white, 73d.@7jd.: for good mid.
Singapore, 1,162 begs black, partly sold at 3dd for fast effect.

sified.

Tallow.—P. Y. C. is 43/9244/ per cwt. on the spot, and town 46/6, being heavy.

Tra.—Not much is doing, but holders ask previous rates.

Cotron.—The demand is good, at firm rates. Havre Market.

The Havre Cotton Market, on Saturday, the 5th, being the latest dates we possess, exhibited more quietness, though still firm, waiting the Pacific's letters. Sales of the day nearly 2,500 bales. Good middling Orleans, to arrive, fr. 92, middling fair Orleans, fr. 35. Coffee continues in moderate demand. Nothing to note in Sugar; very little done in Ashes, Rice, Hides or Oils.

The Foreign Corn Trade.

The Foreign Corn Trade.

From The Mark-lane Express.

The continued decline here has had considerable effect on prices on the Continent, and at some of the Baltic ports anotations are from 3/24/4 quarter lower than they were at the close of last year. This abatement has been gradual, and has been concaded very reluctantly, as prices in the interior have not undergone a corresponding reduction. So long as our markets remain quiet, the tendency on the Continent will probably be downward; but very little encorasement would notice to induce foreign merchants to raise their pretensions, and the present period might perhaps be a favorable one for obtaining purchases abroad.

At Dannig, on the latinst, holders were evidently anxious to raise, but there appeared to be no buyers on English account, and speculation on the spot having quite subsided, very little business was done.

At Konigsberr, on the Slitt December, the weather was mild for the time of year, the thermometer being only a few degrees below the freezing point. In the early part of the preceding week rather liberal supplies had been brought forward by growers, but a decline of 11 to 1/34 q.r. having subsequently taken place in prices of WHEAT, the deliveries from the growers had again been checked. The business actually cone had been triffing, and quotations had become

On the 18th inst , Found Effendi, Minister for

in a great measure notsinal. High-mixed Wunar, weighing 61 to 613 fb & bushel, had been held at 48/, mixed at 48/, and red at 44/6 P qr., free on board in spring.

Rostock advices of the 1st inst. sates that prices of Wunar had rather given way there; still good 61 fb red had not been oldered below 45/ to 45/6 P qr., free on board in spring. Owing to the dump weather experienced during the greater part of the winter, the condition of the Coun of hast year's growth had not improved, and 61 fb for Wunar was considered a very good weight. Baxley had come to hand sparingly, and had rather risen in value; good goalities were then quoted 25/ to 25/6 P qr., free on board.

At Stettin, on the 5/st Jan, Wunar was obtainable on lower terms than before: infred, the fall from the highest point was estimated to have amounted to 4/ P qr. and good 61 fb red was then udered freely at 43/6 P qr., free on board in spring.

6) In red was then obsered freely at 25/0 % or, free on board in spring.

At Hamburg, on Tuesday, the Waxar trade was decidedly dull, with the turn in favor of the buyer. Red Upland on the spot are quoted 45/6 and 61 Ib do. 46/6 % quarter, free on board. In spring Cox N a moderate share of business had been done at full terms, 25/8 per quarter having been pain for 35 B Danish, and 31/1 for 45/4 Ib Sale Barkiny. Oars had excited less attention than in the week before, and good 81 to 36 Ib Danish might have been bought at equal to 17/3 to 17/8 \$7 quarter, free on board in spring.

In the Datch markets very little change seems to have taken piece.

In the Datch markets very time change taken place.

From France we learn that the farmers' supplies had prover more than sufficient to satisfy the demand, and the the value of Whrart had given way more or less at most of the markets in the interior. At Paris, on Wodnesder, Flock was very dull of sale, and was fively offered at a decline of 1) per sack. The price of bread had been lowered. The new from the Mediterrance is not of much interest, and price's do not appear to have undergone much variation in that quarter.

The news from the Mediterranean is not of uncel interest, and prices do not appear to have undergone much variation in that quarter.

9 At Venice, on the 28th January, good Danube Which was debrainable at equal to 35, 16 per qu. free on board.

At Leghern, Anciens, &c., business was quiet, and prices remained neminally as before.

The accounts from the more distant parts are likewise of a submed tone this week. A letter from Galata, dated Pth January, states that the operations during the preceding fertinght had been on a comparatively retail scale, and that sellers had experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining former terms. Soft Waxar was quoted 30 to 39, and had elf-to 22 per quarter, free on board. The experts from Galata and Ibrails in the year 1852 had amounted to 1,287 20 quarters of which 48,576 quarters had censisted of Whent. The stock of the latter article on hand was computed a 72,000 quarters.

The latest advices from America beform us that in consequence of the falling off in the British demahd for breadminfs, prices had rather given way, and sellers had become more anxious to realize. Freigh had also become easier; 2,9 4 bbl. for Flour, and 18 to 18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by bush, for green for Ilverpool having been accepted. During the preceding fortinght about 50,000 bhis, of Flour had changed hands.

LATEST.

The Augsburg Gazette of 5th, quotes from the Gazette of Vienna of the 4th, an article on the affairs of Turkey, in which it states that Austria had not taken any aggressive attitude toward Turkey. This as-surance had tended to reassure both the Bourse and the public.

No balls are to be given in Paris during Lent, which causes the storekeepers to grumble. Tak en altogether, the trade of Paris may be said to be in a favorable condition. Flour remains dull, Corn unchanged. No change to note in the price of raw silk is the Southern Departments. The manufacturers of Ly-ons and St. Etienne continue to purchase extensively, and it is the general opinion that prices will raise during the present month. The Bourse had been languid the past two days.

Further accounts from Montenegro throw no additional light on the state of affairs.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

From The New Orleans Delta, 13th. We have received files of papers from the City

of Mexico to the 27th ult.
The inhabitants of Tezuitlan and Zacapoastia have seconded the Jalisco plan, and having joined with Chalchieemula, they determined to separate themselves from the State of Puebla and from a part of that of Vera

President Ceballos issued a proclamation on

President Ceballos issued a proclamation on the 9th inviting all deserters to return, promising them the pardon of the Government if they returned, and untiring prosecution, and ultimate chastisement, if they persisted in not returning.

A pronunciamento took place in Tolpetlac, which belongs to the San Cristobal Ecatopec District, on the 20th. A meeting was held in the house of a citizen called Salvador Fernandez, who exposed to them the embarrassed circumatances of the Mexican Republic, and the necessity of seconding the Jaisco plan, adopting a change in the character of their institutions, to establish their nationality. Resolutions were passed in which they adopted the plan proposed in the City of Gusdalajara, and invited Gos. Lopez de Santa Aona to returninto the Republic to cooperate with them in regenerating the country. They recognize Juan Bath ta Cevallos as the President ad interim, of the Republic. The sutherities who would oppose their plan were threatened with dismissal from office.

The Guadalajara plan has been also adopted by several other States, and Coballos recognized by them as the President ad interim, of the Republic. The garrison of Mexico has also pronounced in favor of this plan.

The Ordeh says that D. Marcelina Castaneda,

The Ordeh says that D. Marcelina Castaneda, The Ordeh says that D. Marcelina Castaneau, Minister of the Superior Court of Justice, went to Puble for the purpose of installing Schor Mujica Oserio, the present Governor of Puebla, as President of the Republic. This was after a meeting of Deputies, held after the Chambers had been dissolved, in which Ceballos was impeached, and Mujica elected President, ad interim. The Orden of the 27th, however, say that they had learned by telegraph, the day previous, that Mujica had learned by telegraph, the day previous, the had determined not to be President, and Mar-

returned to the Capitol.

It was expected that that pronunciamento should soon take place in that State, for the Jalisco-plan.

Gen. Uraga is expected in Mexico for the

formation of a Ministry. It was learned that he would put his forces in motion for Mexico immediately. Guadalajara is no longer in a state of siege.

It was rumored that Gen. Uraga had infor It was runnored that Gen. Uraga had informed the Government of his willingness to recognize Ceballos as President ad interim, and the authority of the present Congress to act, provided they agree to reform the Constitution in some particular points.

Owing to the embarrassed state of the finances, it was runnored that Ceballos was going to raise a forced loan of \$200,000.

The Orden has an article headed "Six Presi

The Orden has an article headed "Six Fresi dents in one month." It says that Arista was President till the 5th of January. At 11 o'clock at night Ceballos took the Government, from Arista's resignation. On the 6th, the Chambers met to elect some one to govern until the States should designate some one for the rest of Arista's term, and it resulted in the election of the same Ceballos against Almonte, Riva Palacio and Alvaera.

The garrison, on the 20th, adopted the Jalis-

The Congress dissolved by the latter declared him to be a traitor, and pronounced that Marcelina Cas-taneda should take the reins.

The Chamber of Deputies elected as Presi-

dent of the States D. Juan Mujica.

The Orden thinks that the nations of Europe

will be astonished to see how they progress in Mexico. Oueretaro has pronounced for the Jalisco A proclamation was issued, warning the Mem

A proclamation was issued, warning the Members of the Congress just dissolved against all seditions and revolutionary attempts to assemble as a legislative body, and menacing them with speedy trial and severe punishment if they disobey the proclamation.

In Tehuantepec, on the 10th ult., Gen. Martinez pronounced for the Jalisco plan, and marched against Onices.

sinst Onjecs. Gen. Minon entered Leon on the 20th with

Gen. Minon entered Leon on the 29th with his cavalry slone.

The Orden has received intelligence from Tempico that on the 12th a conspiracy, headed by D. Rufino Redriguez, was discovered, numbering 200 men. Their plan was to declare the port annexed to the United States. "It would appear," says The Orden, "that this was with the consent and cooperation of the Americans, for on Redriguez were found many pieces of American money, in gold pieces of twenty and fifty dollars." Rodriguez was shot.

President Cebullos is supported in the city of

President Ceballos is supported in the city of Mexico by The Orden, The Universal, and The Omnibus; and opposed by The Sigio and Monitor.

D. Jose Esperara has been appointed Govern-

FROM TAMPICO.-By the schooner Jane Eli-

FROM TANPICO.—By the schooler Jane Edimbeth, Capt Love, we have received files of the Tassaulipece and El Comercio de Tampico to the 22d ult.

Gov. Prieto, in reply to the note of the assaudin Cassaora, informing him of his reasons for shooting Don Radioo
Rodriguez, rejects the supposition that the latter was caspiring against the country.

There is no other news in the papers we have received,
except a landatory notice of Dr. Ansatzaia Bustamente, exPresident of the Republic, who died a short time since.

[N. O. Pis. Feb. 14.

The census of St. Louis, just taken

The census of St. Louis, just taken, gives a total population of 87,654. The white population is 84,340. Free colored, 1,455; slaves, 1,859. The census gives other sitems of interests. The merchants number 945, the grocers 461. The statistics tell a hard story of the consumption of ardent spirits in the city. In the six wards there are 355 dram-shops, and 65 beer-houses. One ward has 99 dealers in liquors, and smother 73. The total number of buildings in the city, wooden, brick, and stone, is 11,956.

INDIAN NEWS.—The South Western (Texas) American states that Hon. H. P. Bee, of Austin, has received a letter from Col. E. H. Jordan, dated Laredo, Jan. 25, saying that news had been received that a party of Indians, 29 in number, on Saturday, 24 linst, about mid day, arrived at San Ignacio, and killed wishin 1,500 yards of the rancho two men,left one severely wounded, and took off a youth about 15 years old. The moment the information came, Lieut. Burleson started a party after them, consequently hopes are entertained that the sar-ages may still meet their well-meritod chastisement.

who resisted him, he was allowed all the advantages of a formal trial—time to prepare his defense, confrontation of witnesses, the assistance of the ablest legal counsel in the realm, the privilege of speaking himself, and the advocacy before public opinion of certain journalists. In the prison where he was confined, he was allowed all the advantages of a formal trial—time to prepare his defense, confrontation of witnesses, the assistance of the ablest legal counsel in the realm, the prison where he was confined, he was allowed all the advantages of a formal trial—time to prepare his defense, confrontation of witnesses, the assistance of the ablest legal counsel in the realm, the privilege of speaking himself, and the advocacy before public opinion of certain journalists. In the Turkish forces have been successful in sev-

ITALY. The brothers Rothschild have contracted for

It is stated in Vienna that the greater part of

It is stated in Vienna that the greater part of the garrison of that city are under orders to march to the Bomian frontier, in which neighborhood and in Austrian Albania an army of 70,000 men, with 120 guns, is to be concentrated under the command of the Banklei-laich. Troops from Bohemia and Upper Austria will supply the place of the Viennese garrison. The troops for Bomia leave Vienna on the 5th. It is further stated, though less definitely, that the Russians will occupy the Danubian principalities. Next advices will probably bring confirmation of this news.

A correspondent of The Morning Advertiser writes: "The gloomy fortress of Comorn is still filled

A correspondent of the Morning Advertiser writes: "The gloomy fortrees of Comorn is still filled with Hungarian prisoners, who are kept in rigorous confinement. Fifty-eight of the number belong to the upper classes of society. Seven among them are sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, two for eighteen and three for sixteen years. Forty-seven are civilians, two clergymen, and the remainder military. The majority of the prisoners are engaged in learning the English language.

Naples and Sardinia are both increasing their

army.

In consequence of some disturbances at Rimini, a battain of Austrian troope has occupied the city, not withstanding the remonstrance of the Pontifical Governor.